

CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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CHINESE STATE FARMS PROMOTE SOCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

I. MECHANIZED STATE FARMS

1. Lu-t'ai
2. Wu-li-tien
3. Han-ku
4. Chi-heng
5. Yung-nien
6. Pao-ting
7. Chin-yuan
8. Chung-t'an
9. Po-ai
10. Shin-hu

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B. Northwest, 6 Farms
 (Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 6 June and 10 October 1951)

<u>Name of Farm</u>	<u>Province</u>
1. Fu-feng	Shensi
2. Ling-wu	Shensi
3. Tu-ma-na-ssu Ho	Sinkiang
4. K'ai-tu Ho	Sinkiang
5. T'ou-t'un Ho	Sinkiang
6. Ch'ien-te Hsien	Sinkiang

Farms No 1 and 2 have a combined area of 1,600 mou.

Farms No 3-6 are on the plains of the Sinkiang Military District and are from 6,000 to 20,000 mou each in area.

C. Northeast, 19 Farms /only ten listed/
 (Shen-yang, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 10 and 20 April 1951)

<u>Name of Farm</u>
1. Chiu-san (September Third)
2. T'ung-hua
3. Hung-hsing (Red Star)
4. Pao-ch'uan-ling
5. Shui-an
6. Hsiang-lau
7. Pi-chia-shan
8. Erh-lung-shan
9. Meng-chia-kang
10. T'ieh-li

Total area 975,000 mou

D. East China, 6 Farms
 (Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 November 1951 and 9 April 1952; Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 15 April 1952)

<u>Name of Farm</u>	<u>Province</u>
1. Kuang-pei	Shantung
2. Tung-hsin	North Kiangsu
3. P'u-chi-yu	North Anhwei
4. Huang-t'ien-fan	Chekiang
5. Lien-hu	South Kiangsu
6. Lung-chiang-hu	South Kiangsu

Total area 128,100 mou

E. South China, One Farm
 (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 February 1952)

<u>Name of Farm</u>	<u>Area</u>
Huang-fa-ch'u	63,000

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II. STATE FARMS AND SOCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

The fortnightly magazine Hsueh-hsi, in its issue of 21 March 1952, discussed mechanization of state farms as a step in their socialization.

The 30 nationally managed state farms in the Northeast have a total arable acreage of 1,320,000 mou. In use on these farms are 2,000 tractors plus a large number of implements to be used with them.

The 15 nationally managed state farms in China proper -- 10 in North China, 3 in East China, one in Central-South China, and one in the Northwest -- have a combined arable area of 550,000 mou and are amply supplied with tractors and other equipment.

Many of the state farms have adopted such advanced Soviet techniques as crop rotation, fodder cropping for soil improvement, close planting of cotton, and scientific management. All these steps are taken under a unified plan.

On the Lu-tai, Hopeh, state farm, the five-bottom tractor-drawn plows in use can plow 16 mou an hour at a depth of 7 inches. The tractor-drawn seeders in use can sow 62 mou per hour as compared 1-2 mou for an individual farmer. The combines in use harvest 27 mou per hour. Electric pumps, operated by 200-horsepower motors, when operated in duo can lift 3 tons of water per second to irrigate 11,000 mou per day.

On these farms the efficiency of labor has been raised sharply. Careful planning in advance has contributed to speedy accomplishment of tasks. In one instance in the Yellow River Valley, 8,400 mou of wheat were harvested in 5 days and in another case 46,536 mou were sown in 7 days.

On the T'ung-pei mechanized farm in the Northeast, production per unit of area was 125 percent of the highest local records and 160 percent of the average. A state farm in Honan produced 209 catties of wheat per mou, as compared with an average of 104 catties per mou throughout the province. On the experimental farm of the Ministry of Agriculture's Mechanized Plowing School near Peiping, 296 catties of unginned cotton per mou was produced. This was 80 percent over 1950 production and 200 to 300 percent of the production of individual farmers in the area.

The living conditions of the workers on the state farms is constantly being improved. They have good dormitories, clubs libraries, schools, bathhouses, and infirmaries. In the winter, the workers receive 3 months of political and technical training. In the Northeast, more than 3,000 such workers have become administrative cadres and leaders in various lines, while another 2,000 have become skilled technicians.

In the short period of time during which these state farms have been developing, the superiority of collective labor and mechanization have been clearly revealed. The state farms point the way toward the benefits of nationwide collectivization of agriculture in China.

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